other burnt material, particularly in OA45 (Late Iron Age, period 4, phase 2b), a phenomenon that also occurs elsewhere.

Catalogue of registered finds

RF D<58> Spindle whorl (Fig 10.14)
D[1502], G157, OA54; period 4, phase 2c
Incomplete. Diameter 31.5mm; thickness 11mm; piercing diameter 6mm. Coarse greyware potsherd reused.

RF D<93> Spindle whorl (Fig 10.14)
D[2200], G154, OA61; period 4, phase 2c
Incomplete. Diameter 33mm; thickness 23.5mm; piercing diameter 9mm.
Danebury type 3
Fabric group 5

RF D<148> Spindle whorl (Fig 10.14)
D[2676], G309, OA51; period 4, phase 2b
Complete. Diameter 25mm; thickness 18.5mm; piercing diameter 5mm.
Danebury type 3
Fabric group 5

RF D<152> Spindle whorl
D[2843], slot 4, G199, ST12; period 4, phase 2a
Incomplete. Diameter 32mm; thickness 22mm; piercing diameter 8mm.
Danebury type 3
Fabric group 3

RF D<285> Spindle whorl
D[1001], unstratified
Incomplete. Piercing diameter 7mm.
Fabric group 3 or 4

RF E<296> ?Cylindrical loom weight
E[3887], G20, OA1; period 2, phase 2
?Incomplete, three fragments. Diameter 80mm; height min 55mm; piercing diameter 17mm. Actual form not discernible because object is encased in natural sediment, which holds it together.
Fabric group 6

RF E<304> Spindle whorl
E[1264], G143, OA46, OA48; period 4, phase 2c
Incomplete. Diameter 28mm; thickness 22.5mm; piercing diameter 9mm. Perforation slightly angled.
Danebury type 3
Fabric group 3

RF D<1027> Triangular loom weight
D[2295], G285, ST20; period 4, phase 2b
Incomplete, two fragments. (1) Length 169mm; width 54mm; thickness 28mm; piercing diameter 12mm. (2) Length 43mm; width 38mm; thickness 18mm; piercing diameter piercing 10mm.
Danebury type 1
Fabric group 3

RF D<1028> ?Spindle whorl
D[2676], G309, OA51; period 4, phase 2b
Incomplete. Diameter 22mm; thickness 17mm; piercing diameter 4mm. Perforation appears drilled after firing; form is irregular.
Fabric group 3

RF E<1029> Slingshot
E[3130], G206, BC1; period 4, phase 2c
Complete. Length 39mm; thickness 25mm. Two removals, probably during firing at one terminal.
Fabric group 3

RF E<1030> Slingshot
E[3626], G39, OA17, OA18; period 3
Complete. Length 35mm; width 27mm; thickness 31mm.
Fabric group 3

RF E<1031> Unidentified object
E[3327], G35, OA17, OA18; period 3
Incomplete. Length 79mm; thickness 71mm; width 61mm. Possible weight with three outer surfaces, no evidence of piercing.
Fabric group 2

RF E<1032> Triangular loom weight
E[3579], G358, OA76; period 5, phase 1
Incomplete. Five fragments, total weight 86g. Two have flat surfaces at 90° angles. No evidence of piecing.
Fabric group 3

RF E<1033> Triangular or pyramidal loom weight
E[3487], G100, ST8; period 4, phase 1
Incomplete apex. Length 30mm; width 33mm; thickness 52mm; piercing diameter 13mm.
Fabric group 3

10.11 THE STONE FINDS FROM LATE IRON AGE AND ROMAN DEPOSITS AT BRISLEY FARM

Mike Seager Thomas

INTRODUCTION

The bulk of the stone finds from prehistoric and Roman deposits at Brisley Farm were made in Areas 3 and 4. Collectively these two areas yielded individual stones weighing approximately 150kg. In all, 23 distinguishable stone types are represented (Table 10.29). These can be divided into three overlapping groups. The first comprises material that is geomorphologically and/or geologically local, the second non-local or foreign stone, the third artefactual stone — quern fragments and other worked stone (including most of the foreign stone), stone that has been altered incidentally by fire or abrasion and stone upon which an unnatural or artefactual pattern has been imposed by human agency, either for or during use.

The first task was to distinguish what amongst the local stone was utilised and therefore artefactual and what was not. The method used was to plot its distribution by area, by feature type and by period. Foreign stone and artefactual stone, foreign and local alike, was then contextualised, the aim being to add to our knowledge of site function, site organisation and site resource strategies (Seager Thomas 1999) and to assess the relationship of these to those of other, regionally proximate, sites. The analyses showed the bulk of the assemblage to derive unaltered from a hitherto unrecognised Head deposit, while the remainder appears closely to parallel contemporary stone procurement and use elsewhere in the region.

LOCAL STONE

Interpretatively the local stone is divisible into three subgroups, all of which could have been natural to the site. The first comprises unaltered iron-stained chalk flint, Tertiary beach pebbles, Greensand chert, sarsen and ferruginous sandstone. Sedimentologically it is characteristic of *in situ* Head but its presence in Areas 3 and 4 and its apparent absence from the other excavated areas suggest the possibility that it was imported. Such patterning as could be discerned within it, however, falls within the parameters of random clustering. The beach pebbles, for example, a type of stone widely associated in Iron Age assemblages with slingstones, do not display the prerequisite sorting, while these and the other stone types belonging to it were recovered both from all parts of Areas 3 and 4 and from features of all types and all periods. While it is clear that individual stones amongst it were utilised (see below), it is likely therefore that it is natural. The second subgroup consists of Kentish Rag and a hard siltstone with an iron-rich rind. Although it does not actually outcrop at Brisley Farm, it is possible that the ragstone arrived on site through natural slope processes, but most of the larger clasts or the feature assemblages that consisted of ragstone came from postholes, rather than from ditches or pits (eg, in G43), indicating that it was curated on site for post-packing, while overall it shared the restricted distribution of artefactual fire-cracked flint. The siltstone, which is known to have been imported on to a contemporary Sussex site (Seager Thomas in prep), is natural to the underlying Weald Clay but, uniquely amongst the commoner stone types, had a restricted chronological distribution, being present in quantity only from period 4, phase 2, when it too shared the distribution of fire-cracked flint. Both stone types, but particularly the ragstone, also occurred burnt. This second group is artefactual. The last subgroup comprises Bog Iron, which is pedological in origin, and a number of stone types whose exact provenance locally is uncertain. It did not occur in quantities that could usefully be studied.

Stone type	Geology	Source area	Quantity	Weight (g)
Ardingly Sandstone	TWS	High Weald	1	850
Bog Iron	pedological	site	46	908
Hard siltstone with ferruginous rind	WC	local	82	3426
Greensand chert	T/H or LGS	local	76	6854
	LGS	local or Kent	3	26
Coarse ferruginous sandstone	T/H or LGS	local	17	4234
Flint	T/H	local	332	12,227
Flint beach pebble	T/H	local	354	20,042
Ferruginous concretion	WC or pedological	site	29	1149
Fire-cracked flint	T/H	local	1250	3834
Fine ferruginous sandstone	T/H	local	99	12,224
Coarse Folkestone Stone	LGS	Kent	8	2800
Fine Folkestone Stone	LGS	Kent	53	2663
Hard siltstone	WC	local	38	959
Kentish Rag	LGS	local	309	62,881
Lignite	unknown	unknown	2	1
'Lodsworth' greensand	LGS	Sussex	1	428
Metamorphic quartzite	T/H or beach	local or beach	8	828
	unknown	unknown	1	553
Hertfordshire Puddingstone	T/H	Hertfordshire	1	663
Quartz	LGS	local	47	185
Quartz beach pebble	T/H or TWS	local or High Weald	14	646
Sarsen	T/H	local	11	11,073
Sandrock	LGS or WC	local	51	3577
Unidentified sandstone	unknown	unknown	2	188
Total			2835	15,3219

T/H – Tertiary/Head; LGS – Lower Greensand (Hythe or Folkestone Beds); WC – Weald Clay; TWS – Tunbridge Wells Sands

Table 10.29 Stone finds from Areas 3 and 4: geology, source and summary quantification

FOREIGN STONE

The assemblage included small quantities of four different types of foreign stone (Table 10.29), three of which were exploited industrially during the period of the site's occupation. Over time the areas sourced by Brisley Farm for stone expanded. The earliest find, a quern fragment (RF E<1039>) of Folkestone Stone from a period 3 context, is Kentish, although probably not from the known quern factory at Folkestone, which appears to have utilised a coarser facies of this stone. This source was added to in period 4, phase 2 by stone identical to that from Sussex's Lodsworth quarry, the practical value of which is demonstrated by the reuse of a quern fragment as a hone after the quern itself had worn thin and broken (RF D<156>; Fig 10.15, no 1). A hone (RF D<1042>) of Ardingly Sandstone from the High Weald also dates from this period. Finally, by period 5, phase 1, the site was in receipt of querns of Hertfordshire Puddingstone (RF E<1048>; Fig 10.15, no 2). Although no doubt actuated by local conditions, such as a lack of equivalent stones, the small quantities of foreign stone present, its reuse and the areas where it was sourced are typical of contemporary sites in the region.

ARTEFACTUAL STONE

The assemblage incorporates 14 whole or fragmentary stone tools and many more altered or curated stones. The tools include fragments of quern, all of which retain traces of use wear, hones, highly polished polishing stones and a pounder (Table 10.30; Fig 10.15). The altered stones include fire-cracked-flint and other burnt stones and the curated stones include Kentish Rag and hard Wealden siltstone. During periods 3, 4 and period 5, phase 1, the distributions of the bulk of these stones and perhaps, therefore, the areas in which they were used/disposed of were similar, growing through period 4 from an initial focus on Open Areas 17 and 35 to include features as far away from each other as the two burial complexes, BC1 and BC2, and ring-gully ST20 but never encompassing the whole of the occupied site, proof indeed that they were artefactual. Overall they comprise a fairly conventional domestic package and, with two notable exceptions, have fairly conventional feature/artefact associations. The selection of particular stone types for particular tool types narrows the likely range of activities represented by them. None but the ragstone, however, derives from a primary context and it is difficult to say exactly to what use most were put. The querns, for example, could have been used to grind almost anything, but as prestige objects their final

RF no	Tool type	Context no	Group no	Land use	Period	Stone type								
						Ardingly Sandstone	Coarse ferruginous sandstone	Flint beach pebble	Fine Folkestone Stone	'Lodsworth' greensand	Metamorphic quartzite	Hertfordshire Puddingstone	Quartz beach pebble	Sandstone
D<1037>	polishing stone	D[3894]	G11	OA2	2						x			
E<1038>	hammerstone	E[3327]	G35	OA17	3								x	
E<1039>	quern fragment	E[3333]	G35	OA17	3				x					
D<1040>	quern fragment	D[3441]	G205	OA17	3									x
D<290>	hone	D[3728]	G205	OA17	3									x
E<1041>	hone	E[2283]	G91	OA35	4, ph 1		x							
D<1042>	hone	D[2392]	G285	ST20	4, ph 2b	x								
D<1043>	polishing stone	D[1571]	G147	OA54	4, ph 2b						x			
E<1044>	polishing stone	E[3418]	G330	OA49	4, ph 2b								x	
D<1045>	polishing stone	D[2148]	G179	ST19	4, ph 2b						x			
E<1046>	pounder	E[3087]	G248	OA50	4, ph 2b			x						
D<156>	rotary quern fragment reused as hone	D[2873]	G169	OA51	4, ph 2b					x				
D<1047>	rotary quern fragment	D[2874]	G169	OA51	4, ph 2b				x					
E<1048>	rotary quern fragment	E[3700]	G548	OA37	4.1							x		

Table 10.30 Prehistoric and Roman stone tools

role might have been very different. Fragments of ferruginous sandstone could have been deliberately roasted prior to smelting, but could equally well have been burnt along with the flint. The best we can do interpretatively is to draw parallels with sites where analogous stones did occur in use contexts or where their associations suggested one use over another. At Norton in West Sussex, for example, burnt stone from an Iron Age context was used in heating (Seager Thomas 2005) and at nearby Bishopstone polishing stones were associated with evidence for pottery production (Hamilton 2002).

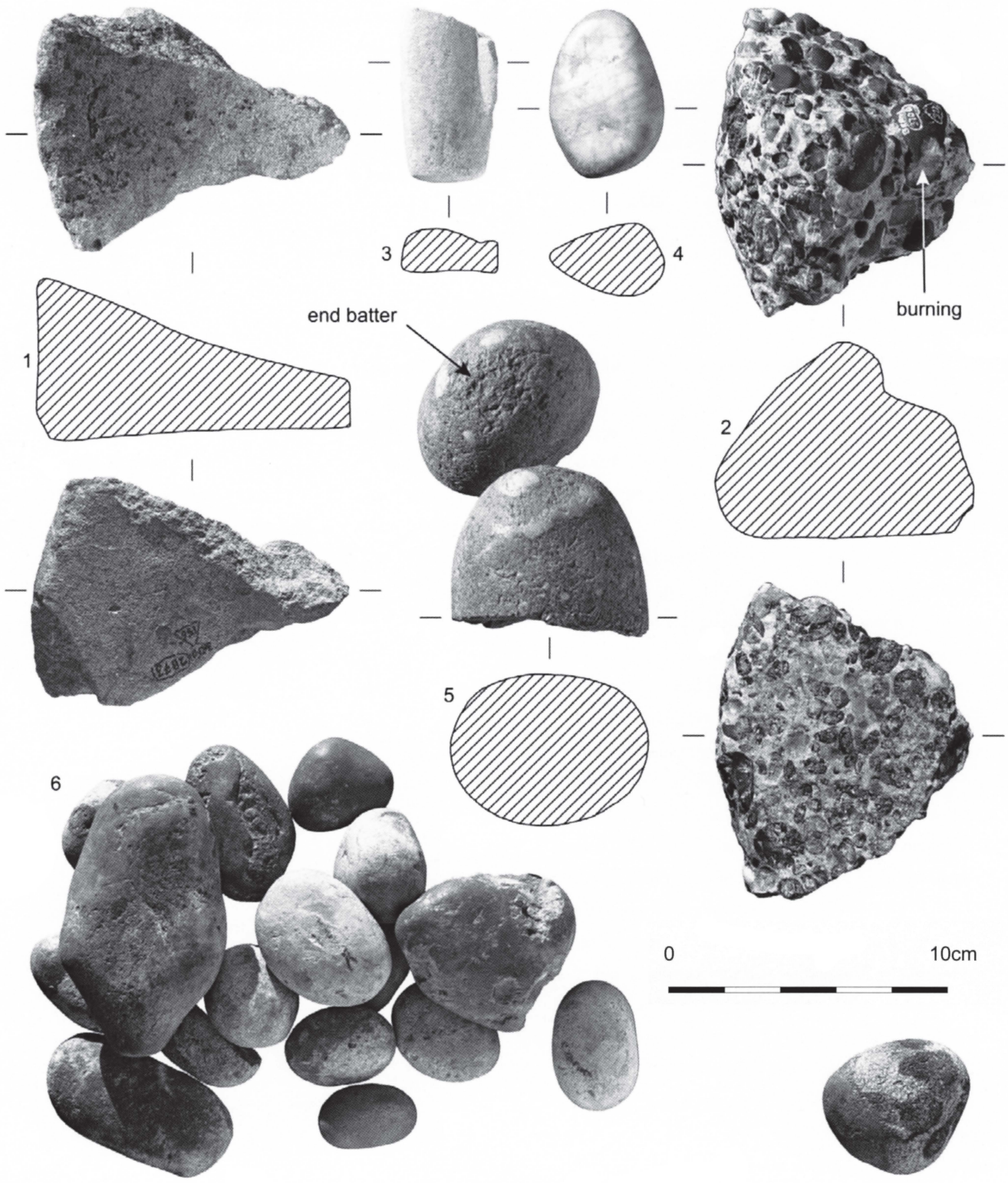

Fig 10.15 Iron Age and Roman stone tools, nos 1–5, and Tertiary beach pebbles, no 6

Catalogue of illustrated artefacts

RF D<156> Rotary quern (Fig 10.15, no 1)
D[2873], OA51; period 4, phase 2b
Incomplete. Reused as hone. 'Lodsworth' Greensand.

RF E<1048> Rotary quern (Fig 10.15, no 2)
E[3700], OA37; period 4, phase 1
Incomplete. Hertfordshire Puddingstone.

RF D<290> Sandstone hone (Fig 10.15, no 3)
D[3728], OA17; period 3
Incomplete. Sandstone.

RF E<1044> Polishing stone (Fig 10.15, no 4)
E[3418], OA49; period 4, phase 2b
Complete. Quartz beach pebble.

RF E<1046> Pounder (Fig 10.15, no 5)
E[3087], OA50; period 4, phase 2b
Incomplete. Flint beach pebble.

10.12 THE POST-ROMAN STONE

Luke Barber

The excavations recovered 91 pieces of stone, weighing just over 16.5kg, from 48 post-Roman contexts. The material has been fully listed for the archive and the assemblage characterised in Table 10.31.

The most common stone type is Kentish Ragstone of the Hythe Beds of the Lower Greensand. All this material is well weathered and no worked pieces are present. It is quite likely that some of this assemblage is residual prehistoric/Roman material. Other weathered and unworked Lower Greensand stone types are also present, including some quartz vein fragments, and all would have been locally available either direct from the rock outcrop or, more probably, from Head deposits closer to the site. Other locally available stone types include Wealden sandstones, clay ironstone and Bethersden marble (large paludina limestone), along with chalk, downland flint and beach/Tertiary flint pebbles. The use to which these stones were put, if any, is usually uncertain as indeed is the degree of residuality from earlier periods. The chalk and Bethersden marble could be the result of agricultural field dressing but too little is present to be certain.

Definite worked stone is very limited and, although it appeared in deposits from period 7, phases 2 and 3 and period 8, phases 1 and 2, most probably originated in period 7, phase 2. A single fragment (4kg) of a lower stone from a rotary quern (RF A<1057>) in fine-grain well-cemented ferruginous Wealden sandstone was recovered from pit A[566] (G565, OA163; Fig 10.16). The stone would have been approximately 510mm in diameter and varies in thickness from 48mm at the outer edge to 67mm at the central spindle socket. The other quern fragments from the site, possibly representing only one further quern, are in German lava. These appeared in period 7, phase 1 (RF A<1058>; A[659], G348), although the largest piece (RF B<153>) is probably residual in an early/mid 16th-century deposit (B[2171], G484). This piece is also from a lower stone with an original diameter of about 550–600mm and measuring 25mm thick at its outside edge. A single fragment from a rectangular-sectioned Norwegian Ragstone hone (RF I<1060>) was recovered (I[8229], G398) and it is perhaps surprising that more local Wealden sandstone examples were not located as these were common in the general area (Barber 2008c, 203). The single piece of West Country slate (pit B[2282], G474) is probably residual in this 16th-century deposit, but it is somewhat out of place at the site as this type of roofing material is normally associated with high-status buildings. As such it suggests that some material may be derived from elsewhere.

The 18th- to 19th-century assemblage consists probably entirely of residual material, with the exception of the shale/coal, chalk and coal (though the latter is all intrusive in 15th- to mid 16th-century deposits). This background scatter probably relates to low-level marling and manuring with domestic waste.

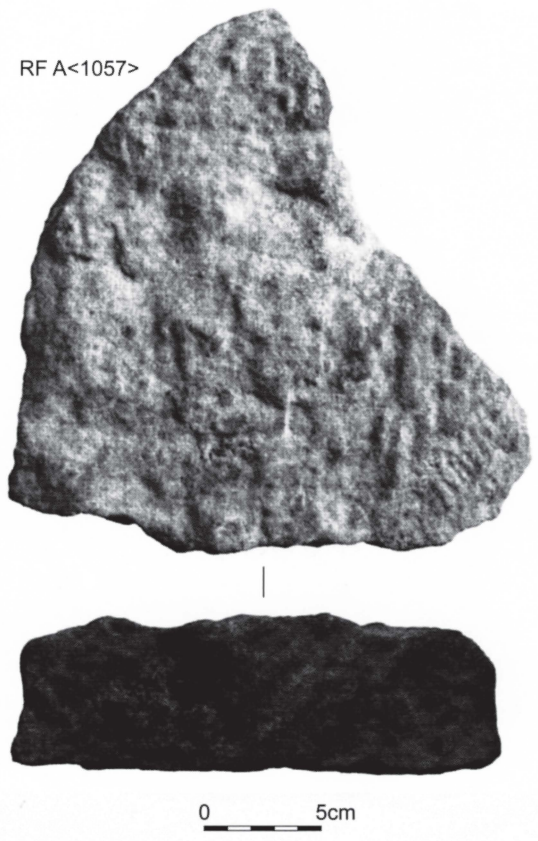

Fig 10.16 Post-Roman worked stone quern RF A<1057>